There is a strong, gusty sweep in the cadence of these lines, which is singularly appropriate to the subject. It is one of the best fugitive poems we have picked up in a long time. We do not

know the author's name: Ed. Trib.]

Loud wind, strong wind, blowing from the mountains.

tains, Fresh wind, free wind, sweeping o'er the sea, Pour forth thy vials like torrents from air foun Draughts of life to me! [tains,

Clear wind, cold wind, like a Northern giant Stars brightly threading all thy cloud driven hair, Thrilling the blank night with a voice defiant, I will meet thee there!

Wild wind, hold wind, like a strong-armed angel, Clasp me round-kiss me with thy kisses di-Breathe in my dulled heart thy secret sweet

Mine, and only mine! Fierce wind, mad wind, howling through the nations, Knew'st thou how leapeth that heart as thou

aweep'st by, Ah! thou wouldst pause awhile in a gentle pa-Like a human sigh.

Sharp wind, keen wind, piercing as word arrows, Empty thy quiverful! passon! what is't to thee Though in some burning eyes life's whole bright [circle narrows To one misery ?

Loud wind, strong wind, stay thou in the moun-

Fresh wind, free wind, trouble not the sea! Or lay thy freezing hand upon my heart's wild That I hear not thee! [fountains,

THE EMPIRE STATE.

A Geological View of Northern New-York.

To the Editor of The Tribune: There is no State, perhaps, in the Union, whose geological funtures present a greater amount of interest to the naturalist and the lapidary, than the broad and beautiful State of New York, with her green and picturesque mountains, alternately bleading with the glories of never fading foliage and the tinted yellow of the Autumn leaf, her broad rivers, silvery streams and tranquil lakes.

In making a succinct account of the geological features of this State, I shall begin, as all geologists do, at the Primitive Formation. Of the primitive formation there are, in this State, two exceedingly large portions, which are divided by an extensive field of transition. These are denominated, in consequence of their relative positions, the Northern and Southern Districts. The Northern Primitive District commences at or near the head of Cumberland Bay, on the western border of Lake Champlain, and extends in a north-western direction over Clinton Co., a little below the north line of the State. It is then deflect ted south-westwardly almost parallel with the River St, Lawrence, and extends over Franklin and St. Lawrence Countles, and reaches to the town of Wilna in Jefferson Co. From this point it is again deflected in a south-east direction, and extends along Black River until it reaches the Black Creek of Oneida Jo., when it suddenly turns eastwardly, and continues in that direction until it approaches the forks of West Canada Creek, a short distance above the Falls of Trenton. Here it takes another deflective curvature, and runs irregularly in a south-east course to the southern base of the Palmertown Mountain in the County of Saratoga; thence its course is con-tinued to Lake Champlain, and from that Lake to

the point of departure,

The area of this district is beautifully chequered with small portions of transitions, and perhaps secondary formation, whose lines of division have not yet been determined by geologists. The primitive rocks of the mountain ridges on the south alternate to a considerable extent with the transition and secondary districts, of which the Clinton range at Anthony's Nose, and the Cha-teaugua range which crosses the Mohawk, at Little Falls, are conspicuous instances. Before the latter range arrives at the Falls, however, it pass es under more recent rocks, and, in a number of instances, other ridges frequently dip beneath them. Hence, as we travel over the country from the Falls of Trenton to the Springs at Saratoga, we find that the rocks of the three classes in place, alternate, and can be traced in a divergent line from the North to the South. On the North the primitive rocks prevail until they entirely sude the secondary and transition; but, on the outh the transition and secondary increase until they overspread the primitive. In this manner we discover that Fali Hill, for a number of miles before it reaches the Mohawk River, is covered with the primitive formation. Where the waters of the Mohawk pass through this formation, they have, with continual washing, cut it to the base, and, in consequence, the granite rocks are pre-sented to view. They are, however, soon concealed below the mountain gorge. tance above the river, on the north side, the hills are covered with limestone; and scarcely a trace e primitive rocks appear for more than twelve or fifteen miles from the river. The sam-mits of the jogs and elevations on the south are mantled with graywacke. As it advances toward mantied with graywacke. As It advances toward the river, the elevated range, generally denom-inated the Clinton hill, is in a measure over-spread with recent formation; but the promontory of Anthony's Nose alternates with primitive and transition. The primitive is observable at the road, a small distance from either side of the point; and the transition is seen in the form of red sandstone combined with lime, extending along the east side about five miles, and along the west nearly two. This forms mural preci-pless from two to three hundred feet in height; pices from two to three hundred feet in height but, at the base of this promontory the river flows over the primitive rock formation. The primitive rocks, as a general thing, approach near the surface on the north and on the south side of the river, and, in West Canada Creek, nine miles from its mouth, they appear at the surface in ex-ceedingly large masses. They are also brought tolight by East Canada and Zimmerman's Creeks. They are also brought and a number of less important streams. As they approach the river, they form quite a declina-tion, and rise as they recede. The latter forma-tions have been very thinly imposed, which is il-lustrated at even a cursory glance by the configuration of the entire territory, over which they appear to follow in close proximity all the ine qualities of the auriace of the basis rocks. The primitive rock constitutes the nucleus of the Highlands of Black River, and projects to a considerable elevation through the ac eastern side of that stream, and it is not unfre-quently visible in its bed. It also often rises in nate masses in the western interval The transition formation rests upon the granitic in various places in Saratoga County; and near

the southern line of Greenfield, on the south east-ern side of the Kayaderasseras mountain, it is found in the form of pudding stone, composed of round pebbles of quartz, from the size of very fine grains of barley to that of a bushel, and is quite ly cemented together by coarse feruginous sand. Where the masses unite with the primitive rock, they are much larger than elsewhere, but as we descend the hill they decrease, until they finally pass into a uniform quartzose stone, which There are immense quantities of this formation scattered over the country, in broken, rounded fragments; and especially throughout the ridges which) skirt the valley between Palmer-town and the Kayaderasseras mountain. This nown and the Kayaderasseras mountain. This mountain is likewise, in places, overlaid, though not so thickly, with the above mentioned quartzore rock, which appears to alternate with or pass into the conglomerate. Large and singular patches of metalliferous limestone are found upon this analysis. this sandstone, covering a large tract of country, Thus, the most common, and in fact we might say the principal, rocks of this primitive formation are, sandstone, serpentine, granular lime-stone, mica slate, stealite, granite, gneiss and sienite. The most abundant, however, of these rocks are the granite and eneige, but the others are quite abunte and gneiss, but the others are quite abundant throughout the whole district. As in all granite regions, they run into each other, and geologists who have made very minute investiga-tions, assert that "the line of demarcation is frequently difficult to be ascertained." Where an excess of mica predominates, the stone assumes a slaty and schlatose character, and is the true gneiss; but where the feldspar becomes a massive rock, it is then recognized as genuine

granite.

This granite is found throughout the whole range of the Palmertown and Kayaderasseras Mountains: it is prominent in the highest peaks and precipices of the former, and breaks forth at the base and on the declivities of both. At the southern termination of the Palmertown range, there is an exceedingly singular locality of this rock. It is in the vicinity of, and not much over a mile from the Saratoga Springs, and as it traverses the course of the mountain, it is ultimately lost from view, and is said to be the termination or last of the primitive rocks observable north of the Highlands of the Hudson. On the north side of the Sacandaga Creek, between the towns of Had-ley and Edinburgi, an extensive range of beauti-ful flesh-colored feldspar is found rising through the gneiss, and it runs for two or three miles in a south west course. It has been and still is called granite by the people in the vicinity, but, as there are no mica and quartz in it, it cannot be classed

are no mica and quartz in it, it cannot be classed with the genuine granite. It assumes a beautiful crystalline character, and is much admired by all who travel through that section of the State.

In the Chateaugua and Clinton ranges, and frequently in the intervening valleys and ridges, a beautiful granite is found. In the Clinton range is to the contract of the it is observable in Johnstown and Mayfield, in Fulton County, where the soil is composed of stony argillaceous loam, and rests principally upon ower secondary slate, with some sandy a luvion and it is also seen in various other places, even in Essex and Warren Counties, farther to the North. At what is denominated "Little Falls," the granite appears to underlay the gneiss, and is widely dispersed throughout the whole primitive dis-trict. In the North primitive disrict the goetss rock is singularly attractive, and displays all the varieties which betong to it. It is sometimes slaty, abounding with mica; at other places the slaty character is indistinct, and continues to grow more solid as it approaches the massive form. The district is beautifully interspersed with hornblende, comprehending sienite; mica slate, of the compact and fissile characters, which, as it approaches Fitch's Mills, forms a distinct stratification, resting on the gneiss in the mountains, and forms seams in the granite in a nur of other localities. In Essex, Clinton, St Law-rence, and Franklin Counties, there is a slaty stone which appears to be composed of the finest particles of quartz and mica intimately blended with a small quantity of feldspar. Stratifications of this stone are also observed in the banks and bed of the Au Sable River, and it forms the massive walls of that wonderful gorge, through which the river flows about two or three miles from the town of Keesville. It is in many places interspersed with veins and spots of the oxide of iron, and is frequently of a clear white color.— It is an excellent, and forms a neat and truly beautiful building stone. It is said to be the gangue or matrix of the iron ore of the Northern

The minerals of the District consist of immense quantities of toe District consist of lim-mense quantities of tourmaline, garnets, beryl, sulphuret of molybdens, graphite, spodumene, iron, lead, chrysoberyl, prismatic and laminated mica, cocolite, crystals of quartz and diallage.— This region is exceedingly rich in metals. At Ti-conderoga there are extensive mines of plumbago and graphite and iron precious are common. Lord and graphite, and iron pyrites are common. Lead is also quite abundant. The interior of this District is wild and picturesque, and assumes apparatus rently forbidding features to the agriculturist; but no region opens better advantages for manufacturing purposes. The streams are large and afford water power sufficient to drive the heaviest machinery; and the mountains and valleys contain minerals and fuel sufficient for all branches of in-Yours, &c.,

New-Jersey Items.

THE GENERAL BANKING LAW .- The Supplement to the Act authorizing Free Banking in this State, repeals so much of the original Act as requires that persons associating for the purpose of Banking shall be residents of this State, and provides that any association of persons formed may deposit, in addition to the stock mentioned in formed may deposit, in addition to the stock mentioned in the original Act, the stocks of the States of New-York, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvanis, as security for their circulation. It is provided, also, that the bills is used shall be stamped "secured by public stocks and bonds and mort-gages in the State Treasury," as the case may be. A majority of the Directors must be residents of the State. The Act goes into effect immediately.

The first section of the supplement to the act respecting executions and regulating the sale of personal estate by virtue thereof, (the Household Exemption Act.) provides that household goods, chattels, and trade-smen's tools, to the value of \$200, and all wearing apparel, the property of any debtor having a family reading in this State, shall be reserved as well before as after the death of the debtor, for the use of the family against all creditors, and shall not be liable to be selved under an execution or other civil process, for the payment of any debts on any contract made after the passage of this act.

The account excitor enacts that in case any streets or other officer shall have an execution against any defendant

The account section emacts that in case any sherist or only or officer shall have an execution against any defendant having a family, who shall not have sufficient goods and chattels beyond those which are exempted, out of which the amount can be made, that it shall be the daty of such Sheriff or other officer to make a careful inventory of the goods and chattels of the defendant, and thereupon any y to one of the Judges of the Court of Common Piesa of the Courty, to appoint three discreet persons, indifferent between the parties, to make a just appraisement of the goods and chattels levied upon, which persons, before they enter the same might be supposed to bring at a sale by vendue; the same might be supposed to bring at a sale by vendue; which said oath shall be independent of the Common Piesa.

The third section provides that the appraisers shall appoint a time and place when they will make the appraiser.

point a time and place when they will make the appraisement, giving five days notice to the plaintiff or his attorney, and shall as such time make a particular account of the articles with their values annexes, and sign the same; and if the amount shall exceed two hondred dollars, then the defeadant may select articles to that amount for hinself and family, and shall annex a written statement thereof, signed by hinself, to the inventory; and the aberiff or other officer shall proceed and sell the residue of such goods and chattels in satisfaction of said execution; but in case the appraisement shall not exceed two hundred dollars, the officer shall leave the goods; and in either case he shall return the papers to the Court from which the execution is sued.

turn the papers to the court from what the case of the decease of a debtor having a family, and makes it the duty of the executor or administrator of such deceased debtor to apply as before for appraisers, who shall make an invectory and appraisement, and if the amountexceeds two hundred dollars, then the widow of the deceased, the executor or administrator, may select from the said articles to the above value, which shall be the property of the family. Nothing, however, contained in this section is permitted to conflict with provisions of the last will and testiment of gas debtor.

ment of any debtor.

The fish section provides that nothing in this bill shall be deemed or held, to protect from sale, under any execution or process, any goods, chattels or property, for the purchase whereof the debt or demand for which the judgment on which the execution or process was issued, shall have been contracted.

The sixth section declares the fees to which the several The sixth section occaries the sec to which as several cofficus and appraisers are entitled under the proceedings as given above. The Skeriff, Jindge and appraisers are to have fifty cents each, and the Clerk eight cents, to be paid by the defendant to execution.

The seventh section repeals all conflicting portions of the original act. The law does not go into effect until the 4th of July, 1851.

—The section of the Act concerning Distresses,

which referred to is contract between the Landlord and Tenant, whereby the former might have his usual remedy Tenant, whereby the former might have his usual remedy against the goods of the latter, was stricken out, prior to its final passage. All agreements made, therefore, between the landford and tenant, for the purpose of binding the goods of the latter, will be sull and rold and the Act remains with its bumane intentions to behalf of the families of the poor. A The provisions of the law as it stands are simply these—the goods exempted from execution (in smount 8100) shall also be privileged from distress—and the goods monitoned in the original Distress act shall be taken to mean such goods as were not exempted by the Household Exemption Act. This explanation is more necessary (says the Necestra Mercury,) as the Bill treached us as it was in the original draft; and our remarks upon the subject were founded upon the conviction that it had been passed in that shape—The action of this jaw may seem to operate heavily on the landlerd, but we are satisfied that its workings will eventuate in good. We shall have entry pad monthly or weakly, which is far better for both parties. We stall have the principle of justice recognized by both, and the contract of real type much of its hard and oppressive character.

—The term of Senators Gill (Camden,) A.

-The term of Senators Gill (Camden.) A. Whitehead (Essex.) Resves (Cloncester.) Marford (Mon-mouth.) Summorill (Salem.) Craig (Somerset.) and Taylor (Warren.) all expire in 1852. The terms of seven more (warren,) all expire in 1852. The terms of seven more Senators expire in 1853, and six Senators to 1854. Every County in the State has a Senator, although Essax had seven members of the lower branch of the last Legislature: Burlington, Monmouth, Morits, Middlesex having had each three. Somerset, Cumberland, Warron, Mercor, Salem, Sussex, three each: Bergen, Camten Gloucester, Passale, two each; and Allantic Cape May, Hudson and Ocean, one each. The following abstract of the annules. one each. The following abstract of the appoint-made by the late legislature will show the changes

Population of Counties, and App ritinment of Members 18 flours of Assembly of New Jersey, in accordance with the us of 1850—as per Report of Joins Committee on the subjects

Contine	Popula.	Fraction Represented.	Rep's of Whole Numbers		Fractions not repre- sented.
Bergen Passalo Hudson Essex Warns Hunterdon Somersel Morris Somersel Mercer Mercer Mercer Mercer Mercer Mercer Burington Glouceater Atlantic Camden Salem Cumberland Cape May Cape May	14,702 27,577 21,577 21,577 23,550 23,550 29,054 30,173 19,868 28,671 10,148 10,148 11,483 48,564 14,653 48,569 19,500 17,008 8,482	6,459 6,677 5,874 7,595 7,495 4,314 5,423 5,464 6,443 6,443	1 00 14 10 14 24 25 25 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25		3,168 3,921 5,241 1,755 1,554 714 819 3,000 508
Total	450,763	67,340	49	11	19,113

-Samuel Mayhew, one of the trio of bolting Whigs who elected Stockton to the U. S. Senate, offers bisself as a candidate for resjection to the Assembly, and

coolly informs his old political friends that if he is not successing no wing candidate will be elected in Camber-land! Whitehead and Williams, who are equally re-appressible with Mayhew, do not as yet threaten the dis-genization of the White party of their caunities. If we are not much mistaken, the people of Gunnierrand and other Districts misrepresented at the list Leighstone will take the precaution to elect reliable men at the next trial successful, no Whig candidate will be elected in Camber

-The Reform papers are now taking down the platform of measures which were adopted by the Legislature, and are placing at the head of their columns another actics of referms for the evaling campaign. The Mo

restricted to 1852.

(unless to question be estived overline by.)

File File File Till File File Lands.

y minit estiler, make or fertale, not possessed of other land, to be allowed to octure a Farm of Viley Let, with nower to transfer only to a lendless yere in Serially to had diver than one farm or one lot.

ISSUET FOR 1851.

LAND LIMITATION, INTOLARIS MONTS, and

PR-SPECTIVE MEASURES.
Consider Decommended for consideration by the Investigate Consideration by the Investigate Consideration of the the measures to secure notes that the Conference of Conservation (Paris, Repeal of Laws for the Collect

The Jersey City Telegraph still keeps the old platform feeded, "All is regular that is right."

-The postponement by the Legislature of the Land Reform measures is causing great uneasiness. The Hightstewn (Mercer Co.) Village Record says the people in that neighborhood demand these reforms and others of a that neighborhood demand these resorms and others of a much more radical character. This is the second paper in New-Jarsey which has told the Members of the late Legislature that they have not fulfilled their Anti-Monopoly pledges, the Deckertown Home Journal having the independence to first expose the Legislature for the postbonement of Land Reform. The Beitsidere (Warren Co.) Intelligencer also compisins of the non-passage of the Homestead Exemption Act.

-The Middletown Point (Monmouth Co.) Dem ecratic Banner is out with the working of the present so cial system in the United States, which enables the capi talist, it is declared, to get possession of a tun of mil the wealth, where the workingman gets but an ounce. The workingman works, it is raid, and the capitalist reaps the advantage. Quite a contrast between Capital and Labor is drawn, both, to the Ranner's vision, answering the ends only of the capitalist.

SOUTH CAROLINA .- The "returns are all in," and it is found that one District (Horry) heeded not the command of His Excellency, Gen. Means, and refused to hold an election at all for Delegates to the State Convention to consider the "Peace Measures," and for Slavery agitation generally, and the next Presidential election in particular. It will be recollected that the Con vention Bill as passed was a sort of an Omnibus affair, providing for the election of Delegates to a Southern Congress and appointment of Missionaries to visit the neighboring Slaveholding States for assistance if it was found the "Immediate" Secessionists were successful. But the election has turned out quite differently than was expected. A majority of Unionists or Indefinite Secessionists are chosen. Quattlebum and Gen. Commander even himself (who was all potent at the last Baltimore National Loco Convention,) have both failed to be returned. Excluding Horry, (which is one of the few Districts in the State which is composed of a majority of freemen,) the Convention if it ever meets, will consist of 167 members, equal to both branches of the Legisla-

Among the Delegates are some of the most substantial citizens of South Carolina-F. W. Pick ens, Gov. Means, B. F. Perry, Langdon Cheves, R. W. Barnwell, D. E. Huger, Isaac W. Hayne and at least one Land Reformer, ex-Gov. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook of St. John's Colleton, one o the Charleston Parishes. Langdon Cheves appears to be the most prominent "Immediate Secessionist" that is chosen.

Every attempt was made to popularize this movement and elect the frothy Diaunionists whose insane utterings are much noticed of late in the anti-agitating prints; but it was no go. But few of the old Quattlebum stamp are chosen, and al though the Convention was called to resolve South-Carolina out of the Union, it is now admitted by the candid and unprejudiced Nulliflers there is no hope for such a result this time, owing to the "disorganised" condition of the South-Carolina

"Democracy." Seeing this to be the condition of affairs, the Quattlebums have come to the sage conclusion that they have been "grossly swindled," and have called another Convention (without the sanction of the Governor or State Legislature) of the real Secession "Southern Rights" stripe, and are de-"clearly prove" that South-Carolina has been out of the Union ever since the first Southern (Nashville) Convention of Foote: but as yet the different Committees of Safety (although they have appointed a number of Delegates to this Convention) have not agreed upon the place or month in which to hold their Convention, and it is most likely two meetings will be held, one at Charleston and another at Columbia, the Safety Committees being equally divided as to the location of this the latest gathering of the Nulliflers of the "right stamp."

It was supposed all along that the Indefinite Disunionists were defeated, but now the matter is settled beyond a doubt, and loud are the wall. irgs of the Immediate Secessionists. Says the Chester Standard:

"Such a convention might effect much in fixing and determining the true course of action for the State. It really seems to us that we are very much at sea, without rudder or compass. Publi opinion is unsettled. Men seem not to what position to take; what policy to advocate We know but little of the opinions of our neighbors; what is worse, we can scarcely be said to know our own. And while we thus pause, a lethargy is creeping over the public mind, from which even the promptings of self-preservation may be inadequate to arouse them.

"It is but too evident that the popular feeling

of the State has suffered violence; it has been as it were wrested from its determined course; and the violence has well-nigh resulted in its entire prestration. We will not disguise our belief that prostration. We will not disguise our belief that this disastrous result has been brought about by the attempt to force it into a channel toward which it was not immediately tending. The end desired might possibly have been attained by more cautious and gradual steps.

Our first duty is to endeavor to reunite our people, gather together our scattered forces, to resetate public sentiment in its former course Although discrepancies appear on the surface and the violence of apparently opposite factions engender discords, there is, we confidently be-lieve, a commonness of sentiment and feeling at the bottom, and if this be so, there is a common ground upon which all may harmonize. In the effort to regain our lost position, we look upon the projected Convention as an agency which may effect much good."

The State Armament, too, is progressing remarkably slow, and a writer in the Charleston News all at once discovers the remarkable efficacy of gunpowder! The aforesaid writer fears an explosion of the Powder Magazine now erecting at Charleston, and forewards his fellow Nullifiers of the awful effects of baving a depot for powder in the heart of the city. Among other questions, the writer puts the following :

"If a 6-pounder fired at a distance of 200 yards from a house will, by the concussion of the air shatter into pieces its windows, what would be the effect upon our city if an explosion of any but 30 tuns of powder should take place in the Citadel souare?

This is a poser, and no mistake; and General Quattlebum, and Commander have given no answer to this query. This writer has at any rate woke up to the danger of the 'impending crisis,' and makes a further supposition, as follows:

We now present another feature of objection to the contemplated Magazine. We believe that the plan upon which it is to be built, is one best calculated to produce the most awful effects in case of an accident. If the walls are built so solid as to resist the force of an explosion, and thus con centrate the power upward only upon the atmos-

phere, it is our firm conviction that a far less quanthrow down every spire, unnof every tall building, and demolishone half of the houses in Charles-ton. On the contrary, if the walls should be built in the slightest possible manner, and cover as much ground as is practicable in acca, spreading the casks of powder over the whole extent then the causer would be much decreased. In case of explosion damage would be done to build ings in the vicinity, but the City would possibly escape ruin. Within a day or two we have gain ed much information. Our casual remark about "heaty legislation" has drawn forth a response from a "Member," for which we render him thanks. Let the citizens of Charleston read that Our casual remark about communication and understand upon what kind of legislation this enormous dangers to be the upon them. Even the editor of the Meccury. E. Carew.] who perhaps as "Senator" voted for the appropriation, has become alarmed, and well be may be, for let the Magazines be built, and the runder plead within absolutely necessary to remove his shoe factory to a less vo'canic neighborhood.

This "powder" movement is having some effect among the more shrewd Nulliflers, and they now candidly admit they were only for peaceable Secession, and if it should come to powder and ball, they would still 'remain in the Union.'

Thus fails the second attempt of South Carolina to secede. With no State to back her, she has at last been obliged to submit "for a while' to the National Government.

Should the Governor ever call the "State Convention" together, the best thing that could be done would be to remove the disabilities many of the Whites of South Carolina are laboring under by the loss of their political rights-privileges long enjoyed by the citizens of the other States.

THE MODEL REPUBLIC. ... No. I. LETTERS FROM JOHN SMITH TO HIS BROTHER IN LONDON.

Respect Paid to Labor in America-American Ladies do not Paint-No Faise Jewelry Worn-Dignity of Man Recognized.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1851. What strikes a foreigner with astonishment in visiting America is the respect universally paid to Labor. In all European countries Capital is worshipped, while the Labor which creates that Capital is debased. How different in the United States! There, the laborer is the respected, the royal man. The idle sink into insignificance in his presence. Indeed, their existence in the Republic is hardly tolerated. "Respect the burden," said Napoleon, and the Americans have made that impressive sentence their motto. No employer of workmen would dare to adopt the English principle of getting the most work out of hu man sinews for the least money. He would be dishonored if he were to attempt the system .-Thus in America there is never any feud between the employers and the employed-between the

capitalist and the proletaire.

I was charmed by this sublime religion. God, if we will think of it, was the first worker. Labor commenced in Heaven. In England the laborer doffs his hat to the idler. In America, the idler, though he be a millionaire, enters a workshop, factory, foundry, ship yard, or other place sacred to Work, with abashed demeanor.

The streets of the large European cities are crowded in fine weather with indolent dandies, fruges consumere nati. In England the crowd in eir stupid reverence for Do-Nothings, forbear to elbow them in the sidewalk,-clear the way for them and salute them with humility as they pass. In Broadway their appearance only inspires contempt. The Irish hodman treats them with disrespe... The negro eyes them askance and with a grin. The fingers of men point at them. The lips of their fellow-citizens are sibiliant with remark. "God labored, and Christ and his apos-tles labored, but he does nothing." The idler, withered by such reprobation, usually darts down some by street, and escapes to his luxurious home. If he has anything good larking in the sout of him, he comes forth by and bye as a Work-If he has lost all manhood, he goes to Europe, and is happily no more keard of in the country he

It fares the same with the other sex. There are few 'fine ladies' in America. All the world knows the pitiable condition of the poor work girl in London and Paris. There is no such class in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. The dress and mantilla makers, the milliners, the straw-sewers, are honored in the Model Republic. The indolent woman, however rich she may be, fears to encounter their glance of reproach. It is beautiful to see the distinction made by store keepers between the fine do-nothing lady and the honest, industrious girl. "O, but these Americans are noble indeed!" I said involuntarily, with tears of admiration moistening my eyes, when I first beheld the salesman of a Dry Goods establishment in Broad way set a chair for a young milliner, while he al-lowed a rich, idle lady, who had just alighted from her carriage, to stand. In the churches and lecture-rooms the best seats are appropriated to the Workers: in the theaters, concert rooms, and all other places of amusement, the same arrangement obtains. In short, Indolence has no prerogative in America—but, on the contrary, the citizens of this great Republic strive by all practicable means to enforce St. Paul's golden commandment: any do not work, neither shall he est."

Sabbaths, in all the Churches, the ministers inculcate the same lesson. Christianity in America appears what it really is, the Religion of Democracy. It knows no distinction between indolence and vice. "Work while it is called to-day," is a text which it applies spiritually and literally. Indeed, the Clergy in this country are in the van of Labor. Their industry is remarkable. They visit the sick, inform the ignorant, seek profilgacy in its lowest dens, and spare no pains to elevate the depraved. They deny them-They deny them elves-I will not say luxuries, but even co that are necessaries to other men of learningsuch as literary leisure and time for travel and observation, that they may imitate their Master in doing good. The American Clergy are truly the Good Samaritans of the earth. They make

Humanity wholesome.

Another feature in American Society is the absence of all deceit. Nobody wears false jewelry, and no woman paints her face. An Americal lady would regard it as an act of positive dis bonesty if by such jugglery she endeavored to ap pear otherwise than as God made her. Europea edies bedaub their faces with red and white Heaven, the obliquity of character that, if we rightly consider it, such an act involves! ld say, 'You, bystander, or acquaintance, are or sider me handsome though my glass tells me that I am otherwise. Lady, I think that though your face were even plainer, your heart would be less beautiful. No American lady of lity uses these adventitious aids beauty. What a lesson for the aristocracy of

It is the same with jewelry. Ruskin, in his "Seven Lamps," rightly says that false jewelry is not so much a sin against good taste as a crime sgainst God, or words to that effect, for I quote from memory. You pretend that this is gold and from memory. You pretend that this is gold and diamond, whereas it is paltry brass and paste. You would adorn your person with a lie. The middle classes among the English do this thing sometimes—false finery without and the rottenness of the sepulchre within. The Americans

Novalis said, "I touch Heaven when I lay my hand on a buman body." This fine recognition of the dignity of man is a part of the education of the young American. In the United States, man is worth himself; in old foudal Europe he is worth something which is not himselfmoney, titles, pictures, horses, plate, &c. out these, the man-the thinking, feeling, acting individual, would frequently be ostracised. In America, on the contrary, what a man has is n the question with his contemporaries, but what is he? Whatsoul has he? Would he do a mean action? Would he, for party's sake, defame a rival? Or, would he lie like a coward in the hope of golden gain? No charlatan, no intriguer, no spy, no hypocrite, no bankrupt in heart and caple has a chance in that society, but from Maine n, though he were counted the richest man in the Union. Astrea has returned to the Earth—he abode is in New York.

The dignity of man is the Great Fact of America. Here, for the first time in the world's history, he grows to his complete stature. The opressed of all nations-the downcast, the suffer ng and englaved-find a home in Washington. There each puts forth his strength, and obtains what he merits. There, man like the

Deity, is no respecter of persons or races. Frequent proverbs in the States, - you will hear them even from the lips of children, are:

"Black or white is no great odds.
Act the part and serve the gods."

SUCCESS OF LAW REFORM. Opinions of Judges on the Code of Procedure.

SUPERIOR COUNT CHANGERS New York, Jacoby 7, 1851. }
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Exq.—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries as to our views in re-pard to the practical operation of our Code of Procedure, we have no hesitation in saying that we consider it a very great improvement upon the former practice—especially in those particulars in which it has made the most radical changes -we refer to the abolishing the distinction be-tween the different kinds of actions, the abrogation of the old system of plead ng, and the blending of legal and equitable jurisdiction.

It was upon this last feature of the Code, that we had the most serious doubts; but those doubts bave been completely removed, and we regard administration of legal ar ! equitable remedies, not only in the same fo ...m, but when neces-sary or proper in the same action, as one of the greatest advantages of the new system. A suitor is no longer told, after several years spent in seeking legal redress, that he is, to be sure, en-titled to it, but he has mistaken the place, he must apply at the next door; on the contrary, he now obtains, at once, all the relief to which the facts of his case, as set forth in the pleadings and established by the proofs, entitle him, whether that relief be legal or equitable, or both. We have had considerable experience in hear-

ing equity causes—many of them transferred from the old Court of Chancery, and of that class of cases which, under the new system, are tried before the court without a jury-and although had our misgivings as to the expediency and practicability of the proposed mode, yet we have found that the oral examination of witnesses in open court is not only the shortest, but the most satisfactory method In several important and intricate equity causes, we have taken all the testimony as at nist prints, and then heard the causes upon the pleadings and the proofs thus taken—the whole trial and argument in each case occupying but a few days-where, under the old system, months would have been spent and great expense incurred in taking testimony alone. The power which the court possesses of excluding improper and irrelevant testimony, and that which is cumulative merely, of itself confers an immense advantage on the new system. When the facts have been numerous and complicated, we have sometimes adopted the practice of our Court of Admiralty, and anjourned the cause for a few days after the evidence was all in, to enable the counsel to prepare more thoroughly their ar gument on the law and the facts. Upon the whole, re are entirely satisfied that justice is now more promptly and more cheaply administered than it was under the old system, and the rights of liti-

was under the old system, and the rights of litt-gants as carefully protected.

There are, we admit, many inconveniences growing out of so sudden and entire an altera-tion in the modes of proceeding; and the labor of the judges has been not a little increased. Many of the provisions of the Code are misunderstood and improperly applied. There is much loose and inaccurate pleading, since it is not every lawyer who can state his case in a complaint or declaration with brevity and perspicu ity, and there is sometimes a clashing in judi-cial construction of some of the sections. But we do not think that the evils arising from these sources are greater than might have been antici pated. They are temporary in their nature, and are, we think, more than counterbalanced by the benefits to which we have referred.

We are not to be understood, however, as say-ing that the code is perfect in its present form.— We think it susceptible of amendment in many respects, and especially on the subject of pleading. Some provisions, we think, ought to be in serted, which would oblige parties to render pleadings more definite, and to present more tinctly the issues to be tried. Some of the distinctly the issues to be tried. sections also are ambiguous and obscure. But these defects will probably soon be remedied by judicial construction or legislative action; and such other alterations and improvements as ex-perience may suggest can easily be made. The general features of the Code, however, will be re-

Notwithstanding the diafavor with which it was at first received by a large portion of the Bar, and we believe we may add of the Bench, yet we think that a large majority of both would, at the present moment, be opposed to a return to the old system; and before many years shall have rolled on, it will be a matter of astonishment how we could ever have endured it so long.

It will be understood that we have had re'er-ence, in what we have said, to the Coda of 1849, which is in force at present, and not to the Code proposed by the Commissioners last Winter, with the details of which, so far as they differ from the present Code, we are not familiar.

We are, dear air, with great respect, yours truly,

JOHN DUER.

JOHN L MASON, WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1851. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq -Dear Sir: In answer to your favor of the 9th inst, asking my views in regard to the practical working of the Code, I can only give you the results of my expe I consider the Code as containing three promi-

nent alterations in the administration of justice, viz: The abolition of all forms of actions, the union of law and equity jurisdiction in the same tribunal, and the alteration of the system of pleading, so as to abolish technicalities and forms, and to substitute a plain statement of the facts con

I have no besitation in saying, that in my judgment the abolition of different forms of actions, and the new system of pleading, when properly prove to be desirable re carried into effect, will prove to be desirable re forms, and that I have seen nothing, in adminis tering the law under this system, to lead to a con trary opinion. The first relieves the Courts from trary opinion. The first relieves the Courts from a large amount of litigation upon very immaterial matters, and enables the Courts to decide upon the merits of the controversies that come before them, without reference to useless questions of form; and the second relieves the parties from that nicety of pleaning which had, under the old system, become burdensome, while it presents to the Court, on the trial, the real merits involved between the parties. Difficulties, it is true, are as yet constantly arising before the Courts, in re-straining parties from inserting in their pleadings improper or irrelevant matter, instead of consuch pleadings to the simple statement which the Code directs, but as soon as it is under stood that such matters will be stricken out or disregarded by the Courts, and the pleadings be confined to what the Code permits to be inserted therein, I am satisfied that the true issues will more easily be presented for trial, and much time be saved in the Courts on the trial of causes. In regard to the union of law and equity juris-

diction. I have bardly had sufficient experier give you an opinion as to the practical effect of the change. But few causes of this description have as yet reached the courts for trial. So far as I have had an opportunity of forming an opin ion, it is favorable to the change. The result will undoubtedly be a great saving of time and ex-pense to suitors, and a more speedy decision of cases by the courts.

The residue of the Code relates to mere details

of practice. In the introduction of a new system of this kind, it must be expected that many omis-sions and defects will be found, requiring either judicial decisions or legislative action to remedy. It will require time to perfect the system, with a determination on the part of the judges fairly to carry it into effect; and if there could be some plan resorted to by which the contrary opinions of udges on questions of practice could be re-viewed, it might be much more efficiently and speedily accomplished.

If terms of the Supreme Court, consisting of toree or five Judges, were appointed to decide ap-peals or questions of practice once or twice in a ear, whose decisions should control all the Courts iformity in the construction of the Code would be much sconer attained, and one of the greatest difficulties in the practice, under the present sys tem, would be removed.

Under any view of the matter, I do not think a return to the old system desirable. Our exertions now should be to render the present practice as

perfect as possible.
I am, with great respect, truly yours.
D. P. INGRAHAM.

Pemberton, sentenced to two years in the Egy Permoverton, sentended to two years in the State Press for Part Olderrobbery, has been produced by President Filmere, after remain; in or off-same t one ments. He revealable was descent on years of sentended by the Armania and Ga her, and the Egitt of another of a game, which essend to have quanted and extended command a hancour, and to have for lowed it are given with approved. Her of now orthogon permoned for the parce, and Judge Consider, of the U.S. Gust, at which the first was a large and a large contract of the Constant of the part of the Constant of the parce, and Judge Consider, of the U.S. Gust, at which the first was a large and a large contract of the Constant of

Irish Pauper Expertation. To the Editor of The Tri

Sin: I have perused your admirable Editor in this morning's Tribune, touching the visited Legislature to the Public Institutions of Age York and Brooklyn, with namixed satisfactor In that portion of your remarks which treated the "Paupers of cleared estates," I am paris larly interested, inasmuch as it refers to my he less countrymen who have been pitchforked for Irish workhouses upon these shores by the ed cated and civilized barbarians of the British As

Queen Victoria's Minister, the Marquis of Lin downe, and the Knight of Korry have, withings past few days, discharged, per order, some han dreds of starved par pers upon the wharves of the seaport. I am but three and a half years tray from Ireland, and during my whole life previous in my native land I never witnessed miserys appailing as that which met my view since the

appailing as that when met my view since the arrival of the Ocean Queen.

I write this note because I desire to call impediate attention to the fact that the British for ernment and the Aristocracy have entered into the ague to empty the workboases of Ireland at ship their cargoes of human wretchedness to the land of States of America. United States of America.

If I know anything of the temper and facilized

the voluntary emigrants who find a general home in the Common wealth, I am persuaded the they are not only grateful, but beart resolved offer their lives of labor and industry for the put offer their lives of those and industry for the public weal. And it is because of the welcome mone hand and the grateful performance of dutyer the other—each harmonizing and reciprocatic advantage—I think the vile abuse of the system of Immigration should be suppressed.

Why have not the Marquis and the Kaigh

shipped their "uselers human lumber" to be Canadians loyal provinces of England! Because they see with fear and trembling a giganticus. British power growing up in this Republic de offspring of free Immigration, and they wat is crush it by raising a tumuit against all Immer I, therefore, with every respect, express a hip

through your columns that the Irish-Americans zens of New-York will not lose a moment in u sembling to denounce this villainous systemaddress the American people generally of the crueities and horrors of Irish Landlordism-and dress the British public on the baseness and the inality of aristocratic land owners-to expose to punish (as far as public opinion can) this, their in act of perfidy. I sm Sir, respectfully, P. LYNCH, Editor Irlan America, March 25, 1851.

Industrial Congress XLIIp Szastos,

SUPREME COURT ROOM, New Clp
Hall, Marca 21, 1851.
K. Arthur Raily, Pressuent, brought the Congress ha
der and R. J. Pond, Secretary, called the roll of offer
and read the minutes of the leat Congress, which were a

and read the minutes of the leat Congress, which were a proved.

Directory Received — Mr. John Young was receive as Eulegain from the Cirar Mah. In Mutual Protection by Jacob Mr. A. Hait, resigned.

Beroars.—George H. Evene, from the Committee politice to review the question of Banks and Barks, made the following report thereon and gave a hanry of the proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature and of the Governor in opposition to Banking Privileges, based ups Sin e debts or stock, and also of the Onto State Cores, thou, similarly opposed—as tending to connect the Shah arcpring such measures of banking, to perpend debtag medium for a currencey.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to consider the prior Banking System, and is recommend a Sabstate for the Markey System, and is recommend a Sabstate for the Markey System, and is recommend a Sabstate for the markey to the contract of the Constant of th

Report.
The the Sanks now in operation in the State are of two days, first, the Sanks now in operation in the State are of two days, first, the Sanks, as they are written and second, as procedured, but of which, however, appearing very moorrestly deep stated. The first the are the returns of an explicit dystem, and there one taking to be experimental system that ought to be explicitly are as a constant.

The first takes are the remains of an explorer system, as were one is long to an expensive.

The first class of these Bards are allowed to issue what a did F per alloney to two and a half it, so the inhumit of real maps have cover, and then get the get to one of a half it may be made in interest for the get to so made a half it, so the inhumit of real maps have cover, and then get may be cover, and the get interest cover and the get in the cover of the cov

and processing or they are based on Proposity in Last, whether not registrally he a subject of traffic but smooth he securely by Geverum at to formula Invisible Homesteade to the people.

1V. They found he includes among to a select few, which we exhibit to everywhich is binness of the colorest to do a flavored.

V. They are unconstitutional, the exclusive such as flavored by having overn property delegant to the grand Greanmant, it has ply the Constitution supportly defined to the states. For Committee have have been designed by the first subject, now Kassy we like have, 'se if pages, thus, by he C. Wood, published in the Tr. in which make of the work of the page. The subject has a support from the views of which they endored as in as page to fast smooth. The remainder, being a proposed on a table - has do not the remainder, being a proposed on a table - has do not be perfectly for consider hable to many of the importance applicable to the page of the second.

legy or avecu, if shows correst could be shoulded. The Hank been is require with in winkedness to all those remos comincellans it rules the people and descrate that homes to a for greate sold hank team be done by individual employe. The only thing missed is the opinion of your Committee, in segard to the Bank of the people of the state of the committee of the segard of the Bank of the committee of the segard of the Bank of the town it. Sittly, as that the only be done by pointed state, because to Committee of not recommend direct action to that death, because Indian and Committee of the resistance of Laddern, which are of princip in the season of Laddern, which are of princip in positive, and which is, as for known are a way the interprincip of the States System, by should traille in the Soil and to the people and by analysis of People a Hannes from all famoutly for Bonk or other deep his which is respectfully submitted.

L JOS 88 ORIN.

JOHN CONNAILFORD.

The Board of Managers of the Cobperative Labor Lags
made the following report:
To the Incurred Congress.
That the Sound are hoppy to state that the Legon's see fortefore the public, and is butter appreciated in proporties as designed.

under those. That the League is fully prepared to pay all demands against would earneadly press upon the members he necessity of one that the the full of the state of the theorem. That the Econol would respectfully sat the assistance adjusted to not the friends of the Co operative principle is every way and power, so that the present may prove that those principles are man and the orderal.

tion of the franch of the Comprante principle in every well as power, no that the measuremy prove that those principles may not and the cretical.

Signed on behalf of the Board HY J. CRATE, Section The following was also adopted:

The Heard of Managara of the Sourd Severs Society to take trial Copy or respectively repair of the copy or respectively repair of the copy or respectively repair of the property of the source of that oppressed class of operatives, for that amount of super which is accessory to its sequess.

That this sunstance may be given either by donations, purchast the source of that oppressed class of operatives, for that amount of super which is accessory to its sequess.

That this sunstance may be given either by donations, purchast the story of the Society on at the class of the social litery at Orders or commonweathous to be for the pressure of the social litery at Orders or commonweathous to be for the pressurement. Signed on behalf of the Reard.

Hy J. CRATE, Source, Signed on the Printers' Union, cast is the reading of the recent Report to the Copyria amounted, in relation to legalizing the rates per condition amount of the whole ground of former debates were re-travel, it is well as well as morney at 7 per cent, at the whole ground of former debates were re-travel, it is exilted conviction arrived at that land limits of the only true remody, and seven per cent, the highest per cent, that landdords should be allowed to called Godwin, Magagnos, Brown, Commonwerford, Bowes, and Mr. Franks presented the following resolution of the relation of the printers' during the rates of the whole ground of Sharrot, Magagrand through a flower of the resolution of the received the standard of the resolution arrived at the standard of the scale of the section of a special to manuter - the whole ground of Sharrot, Magagrand through the section of the section o

Was adopted:

Existing, That a Committee he appointed to examine the land in Norman, by Charles Sully, and report at the next useful Referred to Franks, Pond and Davis, Committee as

Dr. Young presented the following preamble and mi

Dr. Young presented the following preamble and sublicus, which were adopted:

Wherese. There appears a general necessity for the passes to where the passes are the passes to the following present the top the Legoslatuse of the State, to encourage the necessity for the passes of State, they are adopted to the which is reality many died inherent, there is a hid one penting before the fends of State, they already passed the Assembly, which make produced to the force of the force of the state of the State to consider the orably such that the State to consider theoretic force that the industrial Congress of New York do have followed. Also, that the same privilege should be examined the second of the State to consider the consideration of the point the corner plean of public necessity, and beauting points (Commercial setvatory.

Exorberd That the foregoing he agreed by the Frankel Section of the State.

John H. Keywer submitted the following State.

John H. Keywer submitted the state.

John H. Keywer submitted the following State.

Specialtons in their recent attempt to reaser country assistantly.

Mr. Commerford presented the subjoined Resolute.

Mr. Commerford presented the Legislature of the land in this City, by waited on by two delegates to this Copy of which to wort the different benefities of this Matropole, surround who are developed for a large portion of the resolution who are developed for a large portion of the resolution who are developed for a widelegate the same formation and a large degree of the surface of the resolution and civiliand community, and centuries are disputed with a surface of the resolution of th

MR. ISAAC SEYMOUR.—This gentlemen. MR. ISAAC SEYMOUR.—This gestlemen, long, honorably and usefully connected with Westchester County Bank, dirst as Cashier sten as President, has been unanimously electronic to the Cashiership of the Bank of North-American approach of the Bank of North-American approach of the Cashiership of the Bank of North-American approach of the Cashiership of the Bank of North-American approach of the Cashiership of the Bank of North-American approach of the Cashiership of the Bank before the Character of the new Bank, its business will be conducted with a view to the public of the Cashiership of the Bank of North-American of the Cashiership of the Cashiersh will be conducted with a view to the public of venience as well as the profit of the stockholds, and be rendered a safe and useful institution.

Peasakill Republica-